

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH]

FOR MANILA (Direct)

THE Spanish Steamer  
"PANAY."  
Soyenchen, Master, will be despatched as  
above TO-DAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., in-  
stead of the time previously notified.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
REMEDIOS & Co.  
1187 Hongkong, 4th August, 1975.  
FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.  
THE Steamship  
"FORMOSA."  
Captain Stewart, will be despatched as above

eight of Passage, up  
A. MAGG

2d 1198 Hongkong, 4th August, 1875. Agents.  
 STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.  
 THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
 "SUNDA"  
 will leave for the above place a few hours after  
 the arrival of the *Sarat* with the next English  
 Mail.  
 A. McIVER,  
 Superintendent.  
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
 Hongkong, 4th August, 1875. [1194]  
 STEAM TO SHANGHAI,  
 Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI

& O. S. N. Co.'s Steam

will leave for the above place about 24 hours  
after her arrival with the next English Mail.  
A. McIVER,  
Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1875. 11195

**Possession on September 1st.**  
**REMISES in Peddars**

Accused by the VICTORIA DISTRICT COURT.  
Apply to  
**WALDWELL & BRERETON.**  
73 1196 Hongkong, 4th August, 1875.

**SITUATION WANTED.**  
By a Portuguese, whose term of engagement  
is about to expire. Has had 12 years' office experience as **BOOKKEEPER** and **General CLERK.** Good References.  
Address "N. S. L." care of *Daily Press Office.*  
1m 1191 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1875.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Undersigned, Agents of the  
Company, are prepared to

Co's Steamers at the following Rates, less  
15 % discount:—  
Free of  
Particulars

g to London, Tea, 1

Other First-class Steamers at Current Rates.  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
*Agents.*

EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

**THE** Undersigned, Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current Rates, less 20% discount.

**HUTCHINSON & SQUIRE**  
In 1185, Hongkong, 1st August, 1875.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**THE** Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Current

BUTTERFIELD

10 1186 Hongkong, 1st August, 1873.  
HARTLEY & CO.  
SHIP-BROKERS, SHIPPING AND COM-  
MISSION AGENTS,  
COOKTOWN, QUEENSLAND.  
Reference to KWONG YAN ON HONG,  
78, WINGLOCK STREET,  
HONGKONG.

**NOTICE.**  
Undersigned will be

**King** Professionally, until about the 1st of September next. **M. STOTT, D.D.S.**  
at 1153 Hongkong, 27th July 1875.  
**FOR SALE:**  
**FLOWER AND SON'S** Bottled ALE and STOUT.  
**DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & Co.**  
at 1054 Hongkong, 6th July 1875.  
**JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.**  
**LOCAL SW. CHINESE FACTORY.**  
**PIPER-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLE**  
**TABLES**, showing the Best Returns for Shipments via the Suez Canal China, Hongkong, and Special Reference to Hongkong and Shanghai Markets and Exchange. By **W. KERRIOR HUGHES**, Hongkong.  
**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.  
3rd 786 Hongkong, 22nd May 1875.  
**Notices to Consignees.**  
**OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

SIGNEES per: *Oscar  
Melius* are hereby

cargo is being discharged into Crates, in which  
at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in all  
cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The cargo  
will be ready for delivery from Crates or Godow  
on and after the 31st July, 1875.  
Goods undelivered after 6th August, 1875  
will be subject to Rent.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.**  
7d 1179 Hongkong, 31st July, 1875.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

NAVIGATION O

**CONSIGNEES** of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the S. S. P. from London, are hereby notified that the Goods are being landed and stored at the Risk in the Company's Godowns at West P. where delivery can be obtained from this date.

Not delivered by  
Subject to Rent.

1173 Hongkong, 20th July, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo  
requested to send in their Bills of Lading  
to the undersigned for countersignature,  
before this Cargo has

Fire insurance has been

		Principal Agent	
	Es "Donnai" 2nd July, 1874		
FD, 1/32,	35 ounces Beer.		
	Es "Ironwaddy" 11th March, 1875.		
GFT	1 case Books.		
	Es "Anadyr" 6th May.		
L.R...	5 bars Iron.		
G	"Ava" 12th June, 1875.		
H&P	Non Oil 22, 12 cases Sandries,		
AL, 1/32,	0 do.		
	Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875,		











## Extracts.

## HISTORICAL.

How strong they are, those little specks  
That fast in leaven and flower-beds,  
Ere the first dawn of summer comes,  
Or mingling with the sunbeams' rays,  
Strike through the misty shafts of rain,  
And people empty rooms.

They come upon us unawares,  
In crowded halls and open air,  
And in our chambers still,  
A song, an odor, or a bird,  
Evokes the spell, and strikes the chord  
And all our pulses thrill.

I loitered like an hour,  
With legless footstep treading slow,  
Along the garden wall,  
The summer twilight wrapped me round,  
Through open windows came the sound  
Of song and pleasant talk.

The daisy-straw hat lay  
And heavy on the rug beneath,  
I bent about my feet:  
I used the faded velvet vest,  
That folded the ruby robe's breast,  
It fell in drooping sweet.

It fell on beds of purple bloom,  
From whence arose the rare perfume  
Of daisy heliotrope;  
Which made my heart with tender power,  
My favorite smell, my favorite flower,  
In odors days of hope!

Ah, well! the years have come and gone,  
Each with its melody or moan,  
Since that sunny hour,  
When, for the sake of hands that brought,  
And for the lesson well I taught,  
I chose it for my flower.

Faint, lonely blossoms! long ago  
Your purple clusters came to show  
My life had wider scope;  
They smile of days that days—no night  
I stand apart from love's delight,  
And wear no heliotrope.

Between to-night and that far day,  
Life's bright hours and twilight grey,  
But I have lived through both;  
And I have my living light,  
And might shudder at the thought,  
I see them, nothing less.

Only to-night that faint perfume  
Reminds me of the lovely gone,  
Of life's last hour;  
I wish I had been for to-night,  
That time the dew fell silver white,  
Upon the heliotrope!

—All the Year Round.

## HOW HE FEELS.

My dear Snodgrass, you tell me to  
felt "on a time." It verges towards the  
agonising—"Vow, vow, I was courted  
Catherine, I was gone on mine field to  
potatoes corn. Well, don't I see my  
Catherine coming down, so I think I give her a  
boob, so I climb a tree, and about as I was going  
to be here, I fall off the back of the horse,  
and stick a pine knot hole in mine pants!  
and Catherine was half and make me more  
shame than a sheep mix one tie on his back."

## HOW IT FEELS.

"This is how an American actress says it  
feels—"Take a man and pin three or four  
large table cloths about him, fastened back  
with elastic and laced up with ribbons; drag  
all his own clothes to make children allies  
and tie the top, and hair pins on about five  
pounds of other hair and a big box of rib-  
bons. Keep the front looks on pins all night  
and let them tickle his eyes all night; pinch  
his waist into a corset, and give him gloves  
a size too small, and shoes ditto, and a hat  
that will not stay on without a torturing  
shank, and a full and tickle his chin, and  
little loop veil to blind his eyes whenever he  
goes out to walk, and he will know what  
woman's dress is." My!

## TEACHING CHILDREN.

The common notion that all children  
should be taught alike is entirely un-  
sound, when the children have different in-  
tellectual, moral, and physical capacities. Now,  
a large school tends to make children allies  
and tie the top, and hair pins on about five  
pounds of other hair and a big box of rib-  
bons. Keep the front looks on pins all night  
and let them tickle his eyes all night; pinch  
his waist into a corset, and give him gloves  
a size too small, and shoes ditto, and a hat  
that will not stay on without a torturing  
shank, and a full and tickle his chin, and  
little loop veil to blind his eyes whenever he  
goes out to walk, and he will know what  
woman's dress is." My!

word about a lowly fish justly outwitted  
the opinion of the whole human race besides;  
that Von Moltke's worth great armies to  
Germany; that a few pages of poetry about  
slavery and freedom by Longfellow, Lowell,  
and Whittier, have and the profoundest  
effect upon the public fortunes of this  
country during the past thirty years;  
that the children of the world have not  
been the combined work of multi-  
tudes, but have been accepted from individuals.  
We must not be led by our averages  
and our majorities to forget that one life may  
be more precious than other millions, that  
one heroic character, one splendid genius,  
may well be worth more to humanity than  
the millions of common men. A great aggre-  
gation of children in a single school tends  
to make the product of the school an average  
product, which is a very undesirable thing  
in education. No community can afford to  
average its scholars; with its geniuses; and  
it is an unmitigated evil that the bright and  
studious children should be kept back by the  
dull and lazy. Again, the theory of teaching  
children by putting them in contact with  
rudeness, foolishness, and dullness, is a gross  
absurdity, whether looked at from a moral  
or from a physiological point of view.  
The pure child should not be thrown in  
with the impure, or the refined with the  
coarse. Every step in perfecting the  
mechanism of a great scholar, or in  
grinding out children who can read,  
write, and cipher, is a step towards abridging  
childhood's spontaneity and individuality. When  
ever a hundred or one thousand human  
beings, be they children or adults, are  
brought together for a common object, sim-  
ultaneousness and uniformity of movement  
for the efficient management of the work.  
They are prime objects in every large school.

For these reasons great school buildings are  
an unwise economy. Another mode of econ-  
omizing which we see practised is to decrease  
the proportionate number of teachers, that is,  
to assign more pupils to each teacher. There  
is, of course, no pretence that this process  
can work without injury to the scholars.  
The public schools are at the least very care-  
fully provided with teachers; it is no uncommon  
thing to see forty, fifty, or even sixty chil-  
dren under the care of a single teacher. Few  
people realize the plain fact that there can be  
no good teaching of children without quick  
sympathy and personal interest in the teacher  
and the pupils, and that this can only be  
achieved by the teacher's personal interest  
in the pupils. For the play of these forces  
personal contact with the children is essential.  
These large rooms, raised platforms, and  
constant transfers of the pupils from one  
teacher to another give little opportunity for  
the intimate relations which should exist be-  
tween the children and the teacher. The  
greater the number of the pupils allotted  
to a single teacher the less chance has the  
teacher to know and help each pupil.  
The least chance has he to recognize and  
foster peculiar talents in individuals. It is  
a common mistake to suppose that it is  
in the teacher's duty to treat all the  
pupils alike, to give to each as much time  
and thought to one as to another, or, if any  
distinction is made, to make it in favor of  
the duller. Now, on the contrary, the duty  
of a teacher, both to the community and to  
his pupils, is to favor and help to the ut-  
most the bright children. While he ought  
not to neglect the duller children, he should  
take the most pains with the finest of his  
material. —Atlantic Monthly.

## PERSIAN AMUSEMENTS.

The favorite amusements of the better  
class are to sit under shady trees in pleasant  
gardens during the warm summer days,  
smoking calicoons, and listening to stories  
and poems, while the wine-cup is forbidden  
by the Koran, but indulged in to intoxication  
by those who can afford it—circulates  
freely. Then comes the bath, which is the  
favorite place for recreation. In the bath  
of the Persian gentleman. His bath,  
his horses, dross, and equipage, and the de-  
coration of his rich apartments with fine car-  
pets, and even nothing for hawking and  
hunting, illuminations, fireworks, wrestling,  
jugglers, buffoons, puppet-shows, and  
dancing, and tumbling boys  
fill up the spare time he can devote to amuse-  
ments. In the town dancing girls are not  
often seen, but in the country-houses no en-  
tertainment would be complete without them.  
Homes form a great source of delight to a  
Persian gentleman, and all those who can  
afford the luxury have some fine carpets, and  
all the best Chinese, Arabic, and Arabian  
breeds in their stables. They  
are employed not only for riding pur-  
poses, but also in the hunting of the  
wild hare, the antelope, the mountain  
sheep and goats, in the chase, and capture of  
all of which the Persian sportsman is skill-  
ful. Having formed a splendid amusement,  
have Persian parties, and bustards being  
killed by means of falconry, and for the pur-  
pose. —The Races of Mankind.

## CHARITY-MONGERS.

It is the fortune of the poor of this coun-  
try to have an immense number of friends.  
These friends are not only numerous, but  
they are remarkably energetic. They are  
ever forming themselves into associations,  
whose function it is to look after the poverty-  
stricken, and doing a great deal of work on  
behalf of the poor in their private capaci-  
ties. A large number of these energetic  
friends act in what may be called a scientific  
fashion. They take a great many precau-  
tions against being imposed upon and are ex-  
tremely careful that no one shall get relief from  
them except in a certain prescribed manner.  
Indeed, they do not believe in giving much  
relief of material character, and so it is  
but seldom that they put their hands into their  
pockets except when they are called upon  
to pay their subscriptions to the asso-  
ciations to which they belong. They hold  
the comfortable opinion that all charity of  
the monetary kind should be distributed by  
an agency conducted upon strictly business  
principles, and which agency should be recom-  
mended to its supporters, and to the public  
in general, by the principal results which  
their holding of this opinion being about  
appears to be that they are enabled to  
indulge in the delight of being charitable at  
a small expense, and that professional engi-  
neers receive that benefit which is inordinately  
announced in the case of the "determining"  
Still, though charity-mongers of the  
kind under notice cherish the principles we  
have indicated above, there is, so they believe,  
a large field in which, as individuals, they  
may labour amongst the poor to great advan-  
tage. It is their mission, they imagine, to  
teach the poor to be good and virtuous dis-  
tinctly, to save something out of their pay by  
falling to need with the sort of reception which  
they no doubt imagine that they deserve.  
But this trifling circumstance does not daunt  
them. On the contrary, it urges them to  
continue on their philanthropic course, inas-  
much as, in their eyes, the importance of  
what they are doing is greatly enhanced by  
the fact that their efforts are not appreciated  
by those who are supposed to be benefited  
by them. Their motive operandi is hardly cal-  
culated to inspire people with affection for  
them. They take care to let it be seen that  
those whom they are seeking to benefit are  
only occupied a lower grade than themselves,  
but are also, in some mystic manner, differ-  
ently constituted than their betters; and that  
their love is not worth striving after. Then the  
charity-mongers deem it their duty to lecture  
and scold at some length and with vigor.  
They take a delight in pointing out poor  
households when the latter are not ready to  
receive them, because an opportunity is  
afforded them of delivering an address  
upon the subject of poverty and distress. They  
are asked when they come across a case of  
distinction which has its origin in the  
national curse of drunkenness, as they  
are enabled to point out that poverty is  
always people's own fault, and that people's  
sins seldom fail to find them out; and they  
are by no means displeased when they come  
upon a lot of drunken gamblers in the gut-  
ter. They know that they may talk to the  
poor little wretches as they please, and that  
the poor little wretches will not have any  
thing to say in reply. It is one of their aims  
to get the fingering of the "savings" of  
their pretence, and they imagine that they  
have performed a great feat when they have  
persuaded a few persons out of the "wife of  
the poor" in receipt of the handsome  
sum of sixteen shillings a week, and who has  
some half-dozen children to keep. Then as  
tract distributors they are indefatigable. Ap-  
parently, in their opinion, a tract is just what  
a half-starved wife, who has a crowd of  
hungry youngsters to mind, stands in need of,  
and so it is presented to her along with  
the tract. They know that the fact that she  
ought to be contented, inasmuch as a  
great many people are worse off than she is.  
Gifts of money, they say, would "pauper-  
ize" besides, it is not so pleasant a thing  
to give money as to give a tract, and so the  
first-mentioned is withheld. The charity-  
mongers do not profess to sympathize with  
"fair play," and they talk to them in a  
mild, business-like tone. For the most  
part, those who listen to them do so in a sulk-  
y silence; but it may be some satisfaction to  
the charity-mongers that their preaching is  
regarded with awe, and that after their out-  
rageous tongues are loosed. There are a  
few "old hands" who flatter themselves that  
they know how to work the charity-mongers,  
and these clever ones, while cordially de-  
fending their benefactors, are ever glad to see  
them. This is a reflection upon the charity-  
mongers, which it may be they will shortly  
remove by resolving that they will altogether  
discontinue giving charity, as popularly un-  
derstood.

It may not be understood that charity-mon-  
gers are only people who concern them-  
selves with the poor, for there may be here and  
there a fond old-hearted (old-headed), also,  
the charity-mongers would perhaps say; peo-  
ple who feel mostly on account of the misery  
and vice which they see around them, and  
endeavour to alleviate the misery and kill the  
vice. They are often so imprudent  
things in an imprudent manner. For in-  
stance, they are occasionally led into giving  
money to street mendicants, who are lazy  
importuners, and it is nothing uncommon for  
them to lend a helping-hand to vice-rogues  
who have been helped over again,  
and have never failed to be a disgrace and  
shame to the community. Practical philanthropy,  
practised rarely have any but condemnation  
for such mischievous prac-

ties, and it never appears to strike them that  
what everything is said and done, the probability  
is that those who are assigned stand in  
greater need of that which is given them  
than do the donors, that which they give.  
Still, though the silly friends of the poor  
foolish, they have a curious knack of making  
themselves loved and welcomed wherever they  
go. When they penetrate into the homes of  
the sick and despairing, in which empty  
ladders are the rule, rather than the excep-  
tion, they seem to carry with them sunshine  
and hope. Children draw near to them and  
listen to their words with loving awe; rough  
households become softened in speech, and  
have wrinkles of brow as they are encouraged  
to state their troubles and are shown how the  
intensity of some of these may be lessened;  
cravens are "cured" into something like  
bravery by their presence and have nothing  
to say in condemnation of them; while the  
sick and dying greedily drink in their words  
of comfort and become comparatively  
cheerful as they hearken to their simple and  
touching talk. This is because these friends  
of the poor have such small sense of their  
own importance that they are not arrogant,  
and patronising, and practical, and business-  
like, and unduly candid in their dealings  
with those whom they seek to raise out of a  
slough of misery. —Liberal Review.

## "I GUESS I'LL VOTE FOR 'TOTHER FELLOW."

A revolutionary soldier was running for  
Congress, and his opponent was a young man  
who had "never been to the wars," and it  
was the custom of the soldier to tell of the  
hardships he had endured. Said he, "Fellow-  
citizens, I have fought and bled for my  
country. I have helped to conquer the  
British, and I have helped to conquer the  
Mexican. I have been in the front of the  
battle on the field of battle with no other  
covering than the canopy of heaven. I have  
walked over the frozen ground till every  
footstep was marked with blood. Just about  
this time of the year, the 'coverings,'  
who had become greatly interested in his tale  
of sufferings, stepped up in front of the  
speaker, wiped the tears from his eyes with  
the extremity of his coat tail, and inter-  
rupted him with, 'Did you say you had fought  
the British and the Mexicans?' 'Yes, sir,' 'Did  
you say you had slept on the ground while serving  
your country without any cover?' 'I did.'  
'Did you say your feet covered the ground  
with blood?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Well, then,'  
said the speaker, 'I have no objection to  
your putting up a picture of you in the  
hall of the city, and I will vote for you  
tomorrow.' 'I guess I'll vote for 'tother  
fellow.'"

—The Races of Mankind.

—The Races of Mankind.

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## Insurance.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND  
SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for  
the above Company, are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000  
on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same,  
at the usual rates, subject to a discount of  
Twenty per cent. (20%)

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

11103 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AT this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three  
and one-third per cent. (33 1/3%) will be  
allowed by this Agency on rates to ports in  
CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and  
the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will  
be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. FUSTAU & Co., Agents.

11131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-  
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the  
current local rates of premium will be allowed  
upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

11183 Hongkong, 27th June, 1874.

## Insurance.

## THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BARBADA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong for the above Com-  
pany, SPECIAL ATTENTION OF  
SHIPBROKERS for the low rate of premium  
charged for all steamer risks, besides which a  
Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-  
THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed  
on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philip-  
pines, and the Straits. On risks to all other  
ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER  
CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMESSEN & Co., Agents.

111025 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents to the above Company at this  
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against  
Fire to the extent of £40,000, on Buildings or  
on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

11177 Hongkong, 8th November, 1863.

YANG-TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all  
parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice,  
provide out of the earnings, first for an interest  
dividend of 10% for shareholders on Capital,  
and thereafter distribute among Policy holders  
annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the  
Underwriting Business, pro rata to amount of  
contribution.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

11188 Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 5th August, 1875.

## COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 14 & 24 per 100 lbs. 117000

WATER SHIRTINGS, 44 & 48 inch. 115000

WATER SHIRTINGS, 44 & 48 inch. 115000

WATER SHIRTINGS, 44 & 48 inch. 115000

WATER SHIRTINGS, 44 & 48 inch. 115000

WATER SHIRTINGS, 44 & 48 inch. 115000

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WATER SHIRTINGS, 4